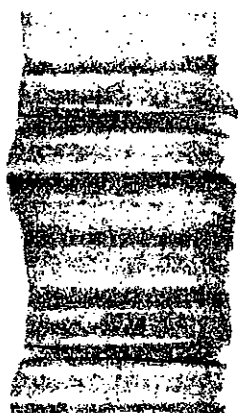


DIRECTED EXPERIENCE**charcoal techniques**EXPERIMENT WITH CHARCOAL TECHNIQUES ~

N.B. The quality of charcoal is important. Thin, round, cheap charcoal is scratchy and breaks easily. There is cheap loosely compressed charcoal available in long blocks that will produce beautiful effects. Break each piece in half ~ about 3cm lengths. Making your own? Burn green, peeled Pencil Willow stems in a tin. Try other timbers. Experiment on different papers. Newsprint is very good.



Hold the charcoal on its corner edge and do **"THE SWIVEL"** from side to side, twisting wrist.

PRINT by tapping corner edge ~ move along in little jumps in all directions, including in a circle to make "spokes". Print also with the end, and flat side.

Just **SCRUB**, backwards and forwards ~ heavily or softly

Scrub a little, then **SMUDGE** with fingers, tissue, rag...

ROLL the block charcoal backwards and forwards under the palm of the hand ~ for fences, rail-way tracks...

Now draw and print just with the charcoal that has come off on the **fingers** or the palm of the **hand**. [Whole drawings can be done this way.]



charcoal techniques

DIRECTED EXPERIENCE



Try the "**SWIZZLE**", rolling the charcoal on its point, between fingers and thumb; or zig-zag left to right, left to right.



Students love **DOTTING** — it's noisy and easy — and spreads like measles.



Cut **GROOVES** in a corner edge with a finger-nail, thin plastic, etc. and just draw lines. Write some words.

COMBINE some techniques in one line

Try "**SHUNTING**" along, pushing the charcoal ahead, back a little, further ahead, back again, and so on.

Scrub over an area with charcoal, then smudge it with a rag or paper, then using an eraser **RUB OUT** lines, i.e. draw with the eraser. Try it without doing the smudging also.

Now... wash hands ~ and faces?! ~ with **SOAP** and water. Charcoal comes out of clothes in the wash ~ no problem at all.

N.B. See photograph on p. 37 for students at work.

EXPERIMENT WITH PENCIL TECHNIQUES

PENCIL TECHNIQUES

Start with 2B or 4B pencils.

The humble pencil remains the easiest, cheapest, non-threatening medium of all, yet its expressive potential is boundless. With practice and high expectations, students can achieve a very high level of technical skill, especially with graded shading. A few minutes practice squeezed into the school day can prove invaluable. Project work will give evidence of improved quality.

EXPERIMENT WITH DIFFERENT PENCILS ON DIFFERENT PAPERS

[harder ← 6H ← 4H ← 2H ← HB → 2B → 4B → 6B → softer]
 H means hard, light ← ————— → B means soft, dark

